

HAVE YOU KEPT YOUR PROMISE FOR A CHANGE?

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Now the New Year celebrations are over, are you still sticking to the resolutions you made as you welcomed in 1980?

Like promising you'd change down to the low tar taste of Silk Cut for instance.

ANOTHER WELCOME CHANGE. A FREE PACK OF SILK CUT

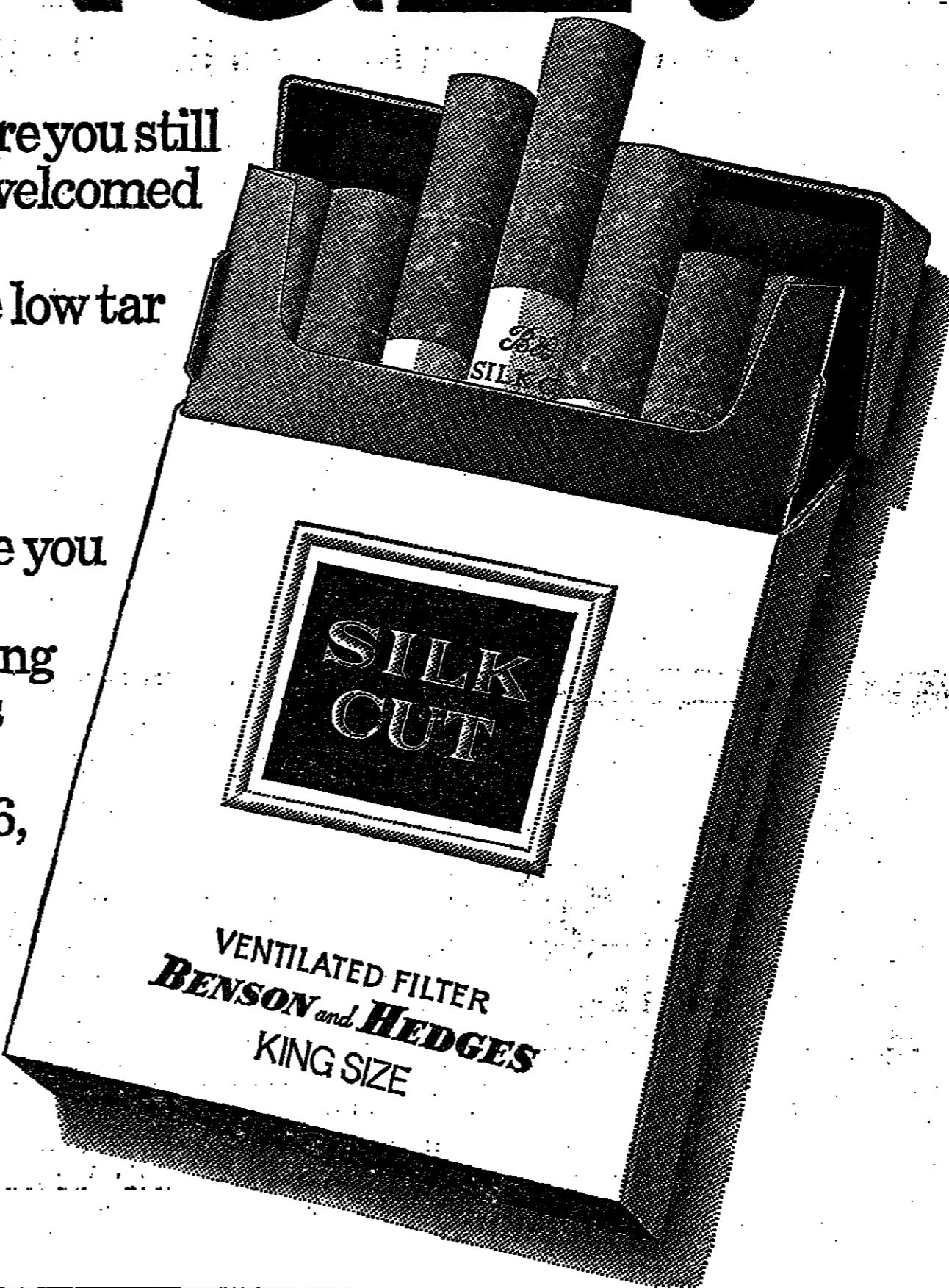
To help you keep your promise, we'll give you 20 Silk Cut King Size free.

Simply collect ten complete Silk Cut King Size pack fronts, print your name and address clearly on the back of one, and send them to Silk Cut Free Pack Offer, Freepost, P.O. Box 6, Kettering, Northants.

In return, we'll send you your free pack.

The offer closes on February 29th, 1980, and is open to smokers aged 18 and over resident in the UK. Limit one free pack per household.

Please allow four weeks for delivery.



LOW TAR As defined by H.M. Government
H.M. Government Health Departments' WARNING:
CIGARETTES CAN SERIOUSLY DAMAGE YOUR HEALTH

HOME NEWS

Call to revive waterways for business and pleasure

By John Young
Planning Reporter

A renewed appeal to the Government to finance and encourage the restoration and development of Britain's waterways, for commercial as well as recreational use, is made in a report published today by the Inland Waterways Association.

The report points out that, despite a long history of decay and neglect, there are still 3,100 miles of navigable waterways, penetrating almost every county in England, Scotland and Wales. An inter-linked web stretches from Ripon in North Yorkshire to Goolsmiling in Surrey, and from Boston on the shore of the Wash to Llangollen in north Wales.

Some 70,000 registered craft use the waterways, together with several hundred thousand yachts, sailing dinghies, canoes and rowing boats. Rivers and canals are used to supply reservoirs and cooling water for industry, and to drain and irrigate agricultural land. They provide rich and varied habitats for wildlife, and attract more than one million anglers.

An estimated 22,500 jobs are directly dependent upon the waterways. In 1974, 1.5 million tons carried more than three billion tonnes of freight. Yet, despite their attraction in terms of fuel conservation and cheaper transport costs, and the example of other countries in Europe, successive governments have withheld support.

"This 200-year-old system has suffered from neglect and abuse, with its continued survival still in question", the report states.

The Fraenkel report, published in 1977, shaved a maintenance backlog of £60m, of which only £25m had been promised over the next five years.

The IWA report suggests that the Government should accept overall responsibility for improving and maintaining the waterway system; that more use should be made of the larger waterways for carrying freight; that the public right of navigation should be restored; that research should be undertaken into possible use for water storage, supply, distribution and drainage, and that the entire system should be considered as a linear national park.

"Waterways are neither stagnant ditches of a blighted urban wasteland, nor a playground for the rich," it says. "They should form a very large commercial undertaking, with vast scope for both commerce and pleasure and thus for investment and employment, as well as being a unique aspect of our national heritage."

Volvo hatchback offers choice of fuels

By Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

Volvo, the Swedish car maker, having just celebrated its best year in the British market, today launches an addition to its United Kingdom range, the 345 five-door hatchback. It is available with manual or automatic transmission. Prices start at £4,450.

A derivative of the three-door 343 model, the new car offers a high level of specification, with seat belts front and rear, laminated windscreens, halogen headlights and a heated driving seat. The rear side doors have a 70-degree opening and are fitted with childproof locks.

The 1.4-litre engine which powers the 343 and 345 can be converted to run on liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). The conversion equipment costs £373, before value-added tax, and operates through the normal carburettor.

A switch on the fascia enables the driver to change from petrol to LPG, and the

The state of the professions-1: Triumphant after decade of mixed fortunes

New militancy of doctors and social workers

By Ian Bradley

The 1970s were a decade of mixed fortunes for the professions. The incomes policies of successive governments severely reduced their standard of living and pay differentials. The legislation and attitudes of the 1974-79 Labour Government significantly diminished their independence and status.

Yet at the end of the decade the professions seem to have emerged triumphant, with two royal commissions upholding their monopolies and privileges. The Conservative Government singling them out for favourable treatment, and the Master of the Rolls ruling that a professional man's error of judgment does not amount to negligence.

For many people the most noticeable feature about the professions in the 1970s was their resort to tactics hitherto associated with industrial workers. Hospital doctors worked to rule and demanded a 40-hour week; social workers went on strike for nearly six months and teachers left children unattended at lunch time.

That increasing recourse to industrial action was accom-

panied by a steady move towards the trade unionization of the professions.

In the last 10 years the British Medical Association has become a registered trade union and the Hospital Consultants Association and the First Division Association of top civil servants have affiliated themselves to the TUC.

Mr Clive Jenkins's Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs has grown to become the fifth largest trade union in Britain through recruiting professional workers, including doctors, scientists and clergymen.

Many people in the professions regret that development and fear that it will lead to a weakening of distinctive professional ethics. At the same time, they argue that it has been necessitated by the labour legislation of the mid-1970s and the worsening economic plight of professionals.

It has also been accelerated by the trend for professionals to become salaried employees of local or central government and large corporations rather than independent practitioners.

Economic hardship has led certain professions to adopt a more entrepreneurial attitude.

Others have become more trade union minded.

The council of the Royal Institute of British Architects has just agreed to change its rules to remove the ethical ban on architects operating as a limited liability company and to allow them to advertise and to become directors of property companies and building material manufacturers.

A similar trend towards a more commercial and entrepreneurial approach to professional practice among doctors could well come after the Government's recent encouragement of private medicine.

While there is concern in well-established professions like medicine and architecture about the possible erosion of traditional ethics through the espousal of trade unionism and commercialism, the newer professions are still keenly seeking to emulate them in their independence and status.

Self-regulation of conduct and admission through an independent association is still taken to be a distinctive hallmark of the professions.

Teachers and social workers have been trying to achieve those two goals throughout the 1970s.

So far they have had no success, although the British Association of Social Workers hopes that the Government may feel inclined to implement recommendations made two years ago that only professionally qualified people should practice social work, and that there should be an independent general council to regulate the profession.

Social work is a good example of a new profession that has emerged but not yet come of age in the past decade. The Seaborn report of 1968 first called social work a profession. Since then the proportion of professionally qualified social workers has risen from 30 to 64 per cent.

Engineers are also worried about their status. The Finlayson report is recommending the statutory licensing of engineers as a way of improving their general status.

That proposal is fiercely opposed, however, by many of the chartered engineers' institutions, which contend that general registration by the Government of a new being called "the professional engineer" will diminish the status of the profession.

Tomorrow: Pay and status

WEST EUROPE

Signor Pertini thinks terrorism in Italy is externally organized

From Peter Nichols

Rome, Jan 1

President Pertini told Italians in his New Year message that he believes the terrorism afflicting Italy is being organized outside the country.

He made it clear that this was a personal opinion and the passage was deleted from the official text.

Although what the President had to say was clearly well-pondered, he succeeded in giving the impression of a degree of spontaneity. He put the question of why Italy had been chosen as a theatre of violence and made it clear that he believes in the existence of a centre run by criminals not lacking in diabolical intelligence.

Italy was a bridge that united Europe with Africa and the Middle East. If the bridge was blown up by the destabilization of Italian democracy it would damage not only Italy but the whole of Europe and peace in the world.

He then offered the opinion that the organizational centre was abroad, adding: "Is it perhaps coincidence that until now not one weapon of Italian manufacture has been found in terrorist lairs, but all are of foreign make? Who in the shadows is conspiring against our democracy?"

He did not name any country.

It is widely known, however, that the most notorious weapon so far found by the police, the Skorpion machine pistol used to murder Aldo Moro, the former Christian Democrat Prime Minister, was of Czech manufacture. The apparent preponderance of East European weapons in terrorist hands may be suggestive, but it is frequently pointed out here, the suppliers of these weapons might not be the countries that manufacture them.

The republic, he went on, had not been offered on a silver plate. "It was a conquest which cost us a hard and long struggle, first against Fascism and then against the Nazi fascist occupation.

The President sees Italian terrorism as part of an external conspiracy that has broad strategic aims. He made no secret of the effect it is having on the



Signor Pertini: "Italy at war."

country: "We are at war", he said.

The forces of law and order had to be provided with more modern equipment, their numbers should be reinforced and they should be paid on an appropriate scale.

The President confessed that he no longer felt like going to pay homage to the victims of terrorism. "What are words of sympathy, telegrams, wreaths? They do not give life back to the dead, nor placate the pain of the living."

He gave Italy's credit for the way in which they have faced up to terrorism. "We Italians are giving foreigners a great example. We have not shown and are not showing any weakening towards the terrorists.

The republic, he went on, had not been offered on a silver plate. "It was a conquest which cost us a hard and long struggle, first against Fascism and then against the Nazi fascist occupation.

After the Mass the Pope addressed a crowd in St Peter's Square and was more specific about his fears implicit in his homily of a possible outbreak of war. He saw the essential key to peace as the difficult problem of rebuilding reciprocal confidence.

The Pope added that such reflections brought the question: Can we continue along this road? The reply, he felt, was clear. He saw the essential key to peace as the difficult problem of rebuilding reciprocal confidence.

After the Mass the Pope addressed a crowd in St Peter's Square and was more specific about his fears implicit in his homily of a possible outbreak of war. He spoke of increasing tension during the last few weeks and, in particular, the past few days, particularly in Asia. He was presumably referring to the Afghan situation among others.

Pope warns world of nuclear war disaster

From Our Own Correspondent

Rome, Jan 1

The Pope today made his contribution to the "Apocalypse Now" style of thinking with his estimate that only 200 of the estimated 50,000 nuclear bombs in existence need be used to destroy most of the biggest cities in the world.

During his homily at the Mass for New Year's Day, he said he had recently received a scientific evaluation of the immediate consequences of a nuclear war. The principal findings were that between 50 and 200 million people would die from immediate or indirect effects of nuclear explosions; resources of food would be drastically reduced because of the radioactive residue in agricultural land; there would be dangerous genetic changes in human beings, flora and fauna; and changes in the ozone belt of the atmosphere would leave men exposed to unknown factors prejudicial to life. Finally, in a city devastated by a nuclear explosion the destruction of all urban services and the terror provoked by the disaster would impede all help to the inhabitants, creating a terrible nightmare.

It was urgent, the scientists had told him, that people should not close their eyes to what an atomic war could represent for humanity.

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Lead sought in saving of transport energy

By Michael Baily

Transport Correspondent

The Government should give stronger lead on energy conservation in transport, experts in the industry say.

Since transport uses nearly a quarter of Britain's oil and the average car burns more than a ton a year, not enough priority is being given to conservation in that field, according to a joint study by the Chartered Institute of Transport and the Institute of Road Transport Engineers.

It calls for a large compulsory reduction in fuel consumption of new cars by 1990 instead of the present voluntary and modest 10 per cent by 1985, agreed by the motor industry; heavier fuel tax and preparation for petrol rationing; further railway electrification; and intensified research into alternative fuels.

For a start, it says, all planning proposals involving transport should include an obligatory statement of the "energy impact" of the proposals.

The biggest potential saving should come from cars since they accounted for half the consumption. Much could be

achieved simply by educating motorists in the art of economical driving; for example, by controlling speed and acceleration, avoiding spillage and maintaining correct tyre pressures.

Design improvements should make it possible to achieve savings of between 20 and 30 per cent by cars and between 10 and 15 per cent by lorries and buses. There should be more emphasis on small cars and diesel cars in particular, which show fuel savings of between 35 and 65 per cent over vehicles using petrol. Tax could be used to encourage a switch.

Since commuter buses and trains used only a third of the energy used by commuter cars, there should be greater efforts to make them more attractive. Trains could save 15 per cent of fuel by better design and the priority should be given to electrification to reduce oil dependence.

Further research is needed on the use of fuel cells and the use of oil to power electric vehicles.

There should be more research on battery and hybrid road vehicles and on alternative fuels such as synfuels (oil derived from coal).

Another large-scale forgery concerns Adidas sports bags.

Trademark forgeries on the increase

By Robin Young

Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Forgers do not confine their attention to works of art and banknotes. An article in January's issue of *The Monthly Review*, the journal of the Institute of Trading Standards Administration, claims that forgers are robbing manufacturers and consumers of millions of pounds by forging sweatshirts, sports bags, perfumes and tins of salmon.

Mr D. J. Baker, principal trading standards officer with the London borough of Tower Hamlets, says trademark forgeries are on the increase. They include cheap razor blades and sunglasses being passed off as well-known brands.

One of the most widespread forgeries is emblazoning tee shirts with trademarks and company names such as Levi Strauss, Wrangler or Adidas. The forged motifs are screen printed and run or fade after a few washings. A simple way of telling the genuine from the fake is to stretch the material. The screen printed fakes show

such close imitations of a genuine product, such as Chanel No. 5, that they excite suspicion only because they are being sold from retail outlets that would not normally have the genuine product. Detection can be so difficult that it is beyond the resources of local authority trading standards officers, and has to be handled by the Fraud Squad.

The most bizarre case Mr Baker describes concerns tins labelled as John West pink salmon, sold in markets in London, Kent and Cambridge. When the cans were opened they were found to contain baked salmon instead of salmon.

Although it is fairly easy to institute proceedings against retailers, it is very difficult and often impossible, Mr Baker says, to gather sufficient evidence to prosecute those who initiate the frauds.

Though the genuine and pirate bags look similar on cursory inspection, the handles on the pirate bags are retained only by two clenched rivets which soon break away. Genuine Adidas bags have a creased baseboard and domed studs on the base which the cut-price fakes lack.

Some perfume forgeries are such close imitations of a genuine product, such as Chanel No. 5, that they excite suspicion only because they are being sold from retail outlets that would not normally have the genuine product. Detection can be so difficult that it is beyond the resources of local authority trading standards officers, and has to be handled by the Fraud Squad.

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Portuguese Cabinet of technicians

From Charles Hargrove

Lisbon, Jan 1

In an unusually sombre tone, President Giscard d'Estaing last night admitted during a television broadcast that there was a risk of war. France, he said, was also threatened by an economic crisis due to the latest increase in oil prices.

But it was better armed to withstand it than in 1973, being stronger and more realistic.

The President emphasised that France was living through a time when the world balance rests on the capacity of self-control of a handful of leaders. I hope their wisdom will prevail.

His country was working for peace through its realistic and firm diplomacy, which had ward off the threat of destabilisation on the African continent. Through initiatives like the North-South dialogue, it also sought to remove causes of inequalities and resentment in the world.

The French oil bill in 1980 would be considerably heavier than in 1973-74. "There is no point in concealing or denying it", he added. But of all industrial countries, France had the most comprehensive energy policy, with a nuclear power programme making it possible to produce 45 million tonnes of oil equivalent a year by 1985.

The moribund steel industry had got a grip on itself. Within advanced technology, France was in the fore with the Airbus, the European rocket Arienne and the unprecedented development of a telecommunications and computer system.

Moreover, in the past five years, Frenchmen had worked well.

The quantity of goods and services produced over the period increased by 15 per cent and old age pensions rose by 15 per cent. The spending power of the lowest paid increased by 30 per cent while that of industrial workers went up by 22 per cent.

He said he was proud, as



President Giscard: seen as the umpire of France.

their President, to represent Frenchmen, a serious and courageous people with a great capacity to adapt as was shown during the energy crisis.

They were also generous and, when the occasion required, had shown this generosity to refugees from South East Asia. When danger threatened they had an instinct for unity. "That is why in present circumstances their divisions appear so trivial", he said pointedly, the only reference to the difficulties of the government majority and the

OVERSEAS

US help for Afghan rebels threatened Russia, Pravda says

From Michael Binyon

Moscow, Jan 1
As up to 40,000 Soviet combat troops were reported to be fanning out throughout Afghanistan, Mr Babrak Karmal, the Afghan leader brought to power in Thursday's coup, told President Brezhnev that with continued Soviet help Afghanistan would overcome all difficulties.

The Russians have announced only that a "limited Soviet military contingent" was sent to Afghanistan to be used exclusively to repel armed interference from outside. The forces would be withdrawn when they were no longer needed, the Soviet press has said.

In a telegram to Mr Brezhnev, published today by Tass news agency, President Karmal expressed his "profound and heartfelt gratitude" to the Soviet leadership for their congratulations "in connexion with my election to the party and government posts".

Mr Brezhnev sent a congratulatory message as he did to Mr Karmal's predecessor, Hafizullah Amin, immediately after the coup.

Mr Karmal said Afghanistan would rely on its people to uphold the gains of the April revolution — that last year brought Marxists to power — as well as Afghan sovereignty and national pride.

The Russians have made no public reply to American accusations that Mr Brezhnev did not tell President Carter the truth about the Soviet role in the coup.

But over the New Year holiday the Soviet leadership accused the United States of backing the Muslim rebels and said that "imperialist interference" had jeopardized the existence of the Afghan republic, and directly threatened the Soviet Union itself.

An authoritative article in Pravda, reflecting the Kremlin's views, said the United States, China and Egypt had joined forces with counter-revolutionaries in Afghanistan, who were trying to regain their lost positions. Lavishly supplied with weapons, equipment and money, the rebels had been preparing to make a triumphal entry into Kabul.

Pravda said the Americans had set up centres, disguised as refugee camps, in Pakistan where American agents and Chinese instructors had trained the counter-revolutionaries.

American emissaries had directly encouraged the Herat uprising in March, 1979, in which many Soviet advisers were tortured and killed.

Pravda linked American involvement to the fall of the

Shah in Iran and said that had weakened the "strategic" that the United States had for years been building up along the southern borders of the Soviet Union.

Pravda explained why Moscow did not provide earlier the military help the Russians maintain the Afghan have repeatedly been requesting.

The Soviet Union believed that imperialist forces convinced of the irreversibility of the changes that have taken place in Afghanistan should not go beyond a certain limit, would show consideration for realities.

But, the paper added, "our country made no secret that it will not allow Afghanistan to be turned into a bridgehead for the preparation of imperialist aggression against the Soviet Union".

In a passage reminiscent of the accusations Stalin levelled at his enemies in the 1930s, Pravda said: "Reaction found a helper for the implementation of its anti-popular designs among the very leadership of Democratic Afghanistan".

President Amin, according to the paper, overthrew the lawful President, Nur Muhammad Taraki, by deception and in intrigue. By his criminal actions, gross violation of law and order, by cruelty and abuse of power, Amin in actual fact teamed up with the enemies of the April revolution".

Pravda did not explain why the Russians increased military aid to Afghanistan during Amin's 15-week presidency. Last week the Soviet press quoted Pakistan to accept the offer of United States arms assistance.

The paper went on: "In conditions when interference from outside and terror unleashed by Amin within the country created a real threat to the democratic system, there were patriotic forces in Afghanistan which rose not only against foreign aggression but also against the usurper".

In the obtaining circumstances, the Afghan Government again made an insistent request that the Soviet Union should give immediate aid and support in the struggle against external aggression.

Pravda did not say that President Amin was the head of that Government at the time. It defended the Soviet action on the basis of the treaty of friendship with Afghanistan, and on the United Nations Charter that gives countries the right to collective and individual self-defence against aggression.

Pravda linked American involvement to the fall of the

Leading article, page 9.

Pakistan interested in American military aid

From Hasan Akbar

Islamabad, Jan 1

Pakistan is understood to be in touch with the United States Administration on the reported American willingness to extend military assistance to Islamabad since the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Officials here are showing obvious signs of interest in the United States offer. But at the same time Islamabad seems keen to obtain firm assurances from Washington underwriting not only Pakistan's immediate security needs but also its future defence requirements.

The reported figure of \$100m worth of arms aid to Pakistan is considered decided in sufficient.

It is pointed out that in the past, Pakistan has suffered from United States failure to carry out its obligations under defence agreements, thanks either to decisions of the Administration or to Acts of Congress.

At present, Pakistan's foreign policy options are further restricted because of bad Iran-American relations and Pakistan's membership of the non-aligned movement.

Apparently Pakistan does not wish to upset its relations with Iran and the non-aligned club.

One informed political source here considers that Russia's military intervention is a desperate attempt to salvage its political gains of the past 15 years in Afghanistan.

The Pakistan Times, which is considered to be a Government mouthpiece, today advised Pakistan to accept the offer of United States arms assistance.

The newspaper said: "Since this is the moment of truth, things have all of a sudden been made vividly clear and a certain course of action has been indicated."

The newspaper also urged India not to protest against American arms supplies to Pakistan, because in the long run, a secure Pakistan would be in the interests of India.

The most widely published Urdu-language newspaper, Jung, however strongly opposed accepting American military aid, asserting that the Soviet Union would not attack Pakistan.

Richard Wigg, writes from Delhi: The Russians have been left in no doubt that their intervention in Afghanistan has meant a serious setback to their relations with India.

The main contestants in the general election campaign now, leading Mrs Gandhi and Mr Charles Singh, the Prime Minister, have both voiced their disapproval, and so has the ruling Janata party.

By Our Foreign Staff
Several Islamic organizations and countries have been quick to condemn the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr Habil Chatty, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in Tunis yesterday urged member nations to do what they could to "put an end to the foreign presence in a brother country".

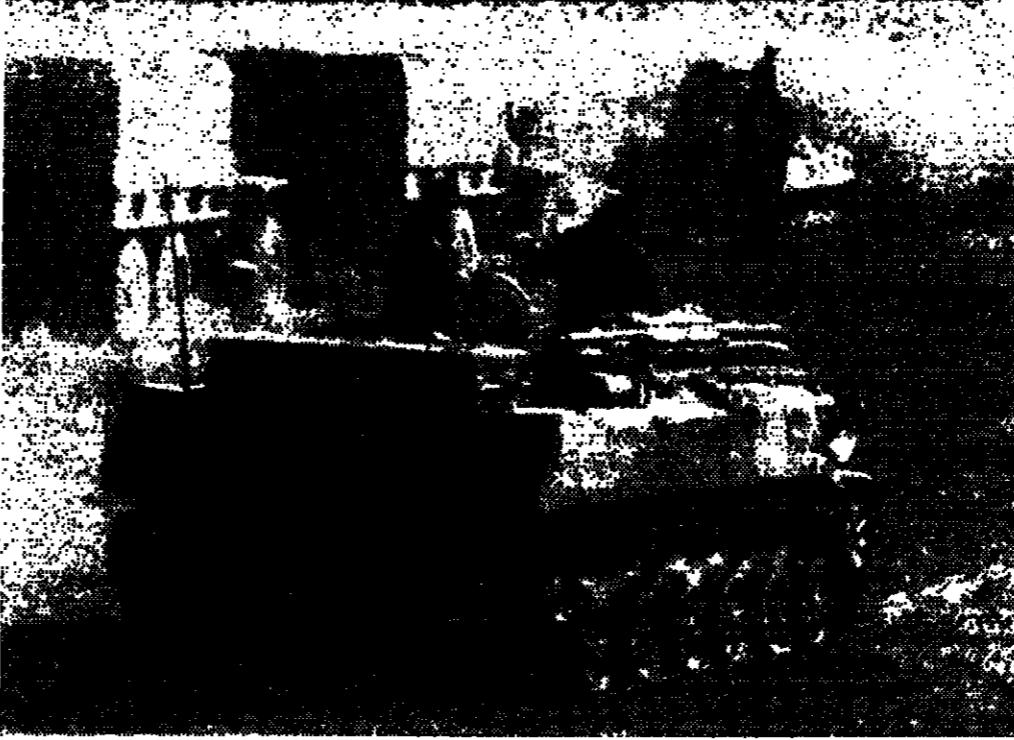
The Secretariat of the Islamic World League in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, condemned the intervention as an "odious crime" and a "flagrant violation of international norms and human rights". It called on the Afghan people to resist and protect its Islamic doctrine.

About 1,000 students demonstrated in Dacca, Bangladesh, demanding immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghan soil. In Indonesia, a spokesman for the assembly's commission on foreign affairs likened the Soviet intervention to the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea.

In Sudan, the People's Assembly urged support for the Afghan Muslim forces "confronted with a formidable enemy". The resolution added: "The will of the people is never defeated and the wheel of history does not turn back."

Those who abstained were the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Kuwait and Bangladesh. At least two others, Zambia and China, agreed with reservations and there is more difficult bargaining to come on the extent of sanctions to be adopted in the event of Dr Waldheim's mission to Tehran.

The Americans are expected to seek a ban on all exports to Iran except of food and medicine. The proposed sanctions would not include barring its man of the year.



A Russian armoured troop carrier moves into position at Kabul airport.

Labour national committee likely to condemn invasion

By Michael Hatfield

Political Reporter

Labour Party condemnation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is expected to be announced next week at a meeting of the national executive's international committee.

Mr Eric Heffer, (Liverpool Walton) a prominent member of the left-wing dominated committee, has tabled a motion which condemns "the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and urges the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops forthwith in the interests of world peace".

He has written to the Soviet Ambassador in London stating that the Russian invasion is a violation of the principle of self-determination as outlined by Lenin and will assist those who do not want detente. Mr Heffer points out that the Italian Communist Party has

already protested at the Soviet actions.

The international committee will almost certainly approve his motion, which comes at a time when a number of backbenchers are calling for a halt to British participation in this year's Moscow Olympic Games.

Requests for such withdrawal came from the Conservative MP, Mr Neville Trotter (Tynemouth) and Mr James Wellbeloved, Labour MP for Bexley and Crayford.

Three Labour MPs bound for Afghanistan have turned back because no flights are allowed into the country. The MPs, Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire), Mr Albert Roberts (Nantwich and West Riding) and Mr Russell Kerr (Hounslow) were invited to Afghanistan by the Government of the late President Amin.

China denounces Russia's 'sinister purpose'

Peking, Jan 1

The

international committee of Soviet troops in Afghanistan is an "eve of unwise aggression", states the People's Daily in a front-page commentary today.

The paper gave warning that there would be no tranquillity in the area from South Asia to the Horn of Africa with 45,000 Soviet soldiers in strategic Afghanistan.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is not only aimed at having an iron grip of that landlocked nation but also serve a more aggressive and sinister purpose", the People's Daily declared.

Afghanistan offered the Russians a stepping-stone for their southward thrust into Pakistan and the whole sub-continent—Agence France Presse.

Sanctions facing Iran if hostages not released

From Michael Leapman

New York, Jan 1

The Security Council agreed yesterday to adopt "effective measures" against Iran if the 50 hostages at the United States embassy in Tehran have not been released by next Monday.

The resolution, passed by 11 votes to none with four abstentions, specifies action under Article 41 of the Charter which could include "complete or partial interruption of economic relations".

Those who abstained were the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Kuwait and Bangladesh. At least two others, Zambia and China, agreed with reservations and there is more difficult bargaining to come on the extent of sanctions to be adopted in the event of Dr Waldheim's mission to Tehran.

He said that the Iranians might be persuaded by it that the Russians were more menacing than the Americans with whom they might thus seek to settle their differences.

Meanwhile, Time Magazine has made itself unpopular here by naming Ayatollah Khomeini its man of the year.

Muslim nations united in condemnation

By Our Foreign Staff

Several Islamic organizations and countries have been quick to condemn the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr Habil Chatty, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in Tunis yesterday urged member nations to do what they could to "put an end to the foreign presence in a brother country".

The Saudi Arabian newspaper Al-Riyad called for "firm action supported financially, morally and politically" by the Muslim countries. Another newspaper, Al-Jaridah, called for a meeting of the Foreign Affairs and Economic Ministers of Islamic nations to decide on "appropriate" measures against communist aggression.

About 1,000 students demonstrated in Dacca, Bangladesh, demanding immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghan soil. In Indonesia, a spokesman for the assembly's commission on foreign affairs likened the Soviet intervention to the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea.

In Sudan, the People's Assembly urged support for the Afghan Muslim forces "confronted with a formidable enemy". The resolution added: "The will of the people is never defeated and the wheel of history does not turn back."

Thailand's farmers consult mediums in attempt to improve their productivity

From Neil Kelly

Bangkok, Jan 1

Thailand's "Year of the Farmer" failed to benefit the rural people. Their incomes did not rise during 1979, but living costs increased at least 13 per cent.

Those were the main conclusions of a high-level seminar of Government and private-sector economists attended in Bangkok.

Organized by the Agricultural Economics Society of Thailand and Kasetsart University, the seminar indicated that none of the Government's development plans designed to help the farmers would solve any of its fundamental problems, and it urged more private participation, especially by commercial banks, in improvement programmes.

Thailand's biggest-selling newspaper, *Thai Rath*, reported recently that many rural people, bewildered by their financial plight, were turning for help to superstitious practices, consulting mediums and offering tributes at shrines and to statues.

Agricultural development is generally recognized as a prerequisite for Thailand's pros-

perity and political stability, but the World Bank recently gave a warning that no expansion of cash-crop cultivation could be expected in the next 15 years because available land has been limited by urban and industrial growth and soil erosion.

Agricultural production will increase by only 1 per cent in 1980, according to Government forecasts, while rice—which accounts for 40 per cent of total production—will decline by 10 per cent.

Drought and higher fuel prices, which are holding back irrigation, mechanization and the use of fertilizers, are the main causes of the expected fall in rice production. Thailand, whose rice farmers use on an acreage basis about one-fifth the amount of fertilizers employed by farmers in industrialized countries, has the lowest yield per unit area of any major rice exporter.

Thailand and all Asian agriculture is vulnerable to oil price rises, and for that reason alone it seems the rural population's hardships will increase with the price of oil. At least 700,000 rural families

for items which offend local sensibilities.

The two newspapers have concentrated on reports of this type and have a combined circulation of about 120,000 daily. Among the offending items mentioned by Government officials was a photograph of a male strip-tease performer before a group of women and a report of a Buddhist abbot cohabiting with a nun in his monastery.

This is the first closure of a major newspaper in Singapore since the Singapore Herald was closed down eight years ago in a confrontation with the Government.

The Malaysian Government cancelled the licences of a few political periodicals in recent years, when they became strongly critical of Government policies.

Mr Botha said the two newspapers had been warned repeatedly over the past 12 months to tone down articles deemed to be "yellow culture"—the local description

of African states refused to co-operate in forming the "constellation of states" of Southern Africa (which he launched last November).

South Africans must be prepared to work for regional peace and prosperity, "but we are also prepared to fight for that peace and to protect it".

Mr Botha's call sounded like a more circumspect restatement of his earlier warning that South Africa will not tolerate changes on its northern border and might have to seek Parliamentary sanction for action to prevent it.

Kampuchean put strain on Thai water resources

From Our Correspondent

Bangkok, Jan 1

A shortage of water is an important reason for the reduction in the number of Kampuchean refugees entering Thailand, a senior Thai official said today.

All the water for 82,000 refugees at the Kao I Dang camp, near the border, must be brought 30 miles by road, according to Air Marshal Siddhi Savarsila, Secretary-General of the National Security Council.

A United Nations official said the camp needed 300,000 gallons a day which cost more than \$4,000 (about £1,800). Water from the same source is also being supplied in limited quantities to Kampuchean who come to the border to collect it.

Thai officials in areas bordering Kampuchea say such

demands are threatening supplies to the border town of Aranyaprathet and other centres of population.

Air Marshal Siddhi said Thailand would continue its open door policy for Kampuchean but entries had been reduced.

The refugees might never be allowed back into Kampuchea, he said, and the burden of looking after them would remain on Thailand.

The sick were being freely admitted but nobody else was being encouraged to enter Thailand.

Air Marshal Siddhi hinted that that policy would continue while the United Nations considered Thailand's suggestion that a UN force should supervise a demilitarized zone where half a million Kampuchean now live.

He excepts Britain's Prime Minister who had lately "shown a measure of appreciation of these facts". In doing so, he said, Mrs Thatcher was expressing the opinion of many responsible people in the world.

Mr Botha indicated that he would pursue his policy of reform aimed at giving South Africa's community of peoples "real freedom and mutual responsibility". He pointed to the nation's economic recovery, the soaring gold price and the success of free enterprise as the foundations for its progress.

He castigated Western nations which, though dependent on South Africa's mineral resources and aware of its strategic importance, were not prepared to stand up and be counted in its defence.

This has been seized on by the Patriotic Front leaders as a threat of military intervention in Southern Rhodesia if they come to power.

Referring to the constellation plan, Mr Botha said: "I see this venture as the most effective counter to perils of Russian and Cuban Marxist intervention in Africa."

He castigated Western nations which, though dependent on South Africa's mineral resources and aware of its strategic importance, were not prepared to stand up and be counted in its defence.

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OVERSEAS

Arabs take defiant stand against Israeli proposal to seize Jerusalem electricity company

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, Jan 1

A bitter legal battle is likely over a controversial attempt by the Israeli Government to take control of the Arab-owned company which supplies electricity to much of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

Since the Israeli move was first announced yesterday it has rapidly emerged as a serious new source of friction between Arabs and Jews. One indirect effect is likely to be a further stiffening of local Palestinian opposition to the autonomy plan now being discussed by Egypt and Israel.

Under the terms of the Israeli proposal, Jerusalem District Electricity Company will lose its concession to supply electricity from the beginning of next year. The concession was originally awarded to the Arab company under the Turks and continued both under the British mandate and Jordanian rule.

Historically, the concession is regarded as extending for 90 years from the date of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, then regarded by many medieval cartographers as the centre of the world. It takes in some 15,000 Jewish homes and a number of Jewish settlements, as well as many Arab towns and villages.

Mr Arviv Nusseibeh, the company chairman and a former Jordanian Defence Minister, told me that plans were already under way to contest the proposed takeover in either the Israeli High Court or the International Court at the Hague.

"This is our company and

we are not going to sell it", he said. "The company is fulfilling its obligations and has now got over its difficulties. As far as we are concerned the move is totally illegal, just like their efforts to seize our land in the occupied territories".

Mr Nusseibeh took charge of the company four months ago. He conveys a claim by the Israeli Energy Ministry that the concern was unable to supply electricity to 80 of the 130 Arab villages that lie within the concession area and maintains that it is now financially sound.

"I have had representatives of the villagers in my office this morning and they will never accept electricity supplied by the Israelis", he stated. "They said that they would prefer to live without it."

According to an official spokesman for the Israeli Energy Ministry, the Government decision was based "solely on technological and economic grounds". He claimed that the company's Arab workers and all its shareholders would receive full compensation as required by Israeli law.

Earlier this week Mr Yitzhak Mordechai, the Israeli Energy Minister, attempted personally to hand over a formal letter outlining the reasons for the proposed takeover, but Mr Nusseibeh refused to accept it and it had to be delivered by his Jerusalem office by messenger.

The letter made a number of detailed points, including a claim that the Arab company is the property of the Palestinian people and is not up for sale."

Extra \$200m American aid fails to cheer Israel

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Jan 1

Israelis are disappointed with President Carter's proposed economic and military assistance package for Israel which was announced yesterday in Washington.

Loans and grants for the fiscal year starting October 1 this year will be \$1.785m (£811m), the same as in the past four years. However, in response to Israeli appeals for an increase, President Carter decided yesterday on an additional \$200m (£100m) per cent.

He refused to say what would be done but Mr Ephraim Dovrat, Economic Adviser to the Treasury, said today there will have to be a cutback in arms procurement from the United States or it will have to spread over a longer period with all the obvious security risks.

The officials also said Israel may have to dig into part of its foreign currency reserves for defence spending and will have to take short term loans at higher interest rates which will increase the gap in the international balance of payments. Our Washington Correspondent writes: Justifying the extra \$200 million's worth of aid a statement from the White House said the decision was based on consideration of such factors as inflation and Israel's balance of payments deficit and concern for Israel's security and well-being."

Mecca governor resigns in Saudi reshuffle

Jiddah, Jan 1.—The provincial governor of Mecca where armed Muslim dissidents seized the Great Mosque in November has resigned and two Army generals have been retired.

A Royal decree issued last night said King Khalid had accepted the resignation of Prince Fawwaz ibn Abdulaziz for health reasons and ordered the retirement of General Asaad Abdulaziz al-Zuhair and General Ali Majid Kabbani.

A reshuffle in the Saudi Interior Ministry was also announced. General Fayiz Mohammad al-Awfi was removed as director-general of security and replaced by the commander of the border forces, General Abdullah bin Abdul Rahman al-Shaikh. —Reuter.

Saudi oil prices stay unchanged

Bahrain, Jan 1.—Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest oil exporter, has promised to maintain its current crude oil prices, but did not say for how long, the official Saudi press agency said today.

The price reassurance followed predictions by the authoritative Middle East Economic Survey yesterday that Saudi Arabia would soon raise its oil prices by \$2 to \$26 a barrel. The price pledge was made after a two-hour Cabinet meeting in Riyadh. —Reuter.

Leftist candidate shot dead in Indian election campaign

Delhi, Jan 1.—Mr Thokchom Bira Singh, a leader of the Communist Party of India in the state of Manipur, was shot dead early today by two armed youths at his residence in Imphal, the state capital.

Mr Bira Singh, aged 50, was to have been a candidate in the forthcoming election for the State Assembly.

The Parliamentary election campaign ended late today in the half of India where voting takes place on Thursday. In the other half, which goes to the polls on Sunday, electioneering will end on Friday.

The death of Mr Bira Singh was the second big incident in Manipur where contestants have resorted to boycotton. On December 12, Mr R. K. Ranbir Singh, the Speaker of the State Assembly, was shot and severely wounded by unidentified gunmen.

In Uttar Pradesh, the largest

Taiwan defence treaty with US expires

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Jan 1

Taiwan today entered a new decade deprived of formal military support from Washington. The defence treaty between the United States and Taiwan expired officially at midnight last night.

The end of the pact followed a long court battle here between the Administration and conservative politicians, including Senator Barry Goldwater, who argued that termination of the treaty required the approval of Congress.

The termination was part of the Administration's campaign to switch formal diplomatic recognition from Taiwan to

Minister attacked

Port Moresby, Jan 1.—Warring tribesmen hurled a barrage of spears and rocks at Mr Delta Biri, the Prisons Minister of Papua New Guinea, when he tried to stop a feud in the country's remote highlands.

China takes a great legal leap forward

From David Bonavia
Hongkong, Jan 1

China is unable to provide the necessary electricity supply and that it was not operating in an orderly fashion".

It also noted that the company distributed less than 2 per cent of the electricity produced in Israel as a whole and generated only one third of its own supply, the rest being purchased from the Israel Electric Corporation.

Political observers have described the Israeli move as in keeping with the Likud Government's hard line approach to the occupied territories. One result would be to increase Israeli control over the infrastructure of the land seized from Jordan during the 1967 war.

With approximately 420 Arab workers and shareholders, which include six of the Arab municipalities on the West Bank, the electricity company is the largest single employer in East Jerusalem.

In recent years, it has frequently been the cause of angry demonstrations by Jewish residents from outlying suburbs who claimed that electricity blackouts were politically manipulated.

The Israeli move comes only weeks after widespread unrest among the 700,000 Arab inhabitants of the West Bank which was stirred up by attempts to deport Mr Bassam Salam, the Arab Mayor of Nablus. Commenting on the proposed takeover today, Mr Fahd Kawasni, the Mayor of Hebron, said: "The company is the property of the Palestinian people and is not up for sale."

Political dissidents have been detained, imprisoned and shot without such as a court hearing. The most famous of these, Zhang Zhixin, has been declared a revolutionary martyr.

Mr Zhang, a mother of two, is said to have been shot in 1975 in the north eastern city of Shenyang, because she had refused to go along with the leftist political current there.

Horrifying rumours have persistently stated that her larynx was deliberately punctured without anaesthetic on the day before the execution, so that she could not cry political slogans.

One of the big grievances of the veteran party members and government officials and intellectuals rehabilitated in the past three years is that the leftists who jailed them, or sent them to do hard manual labour in the rural areas, have still not been freed.

He refused to say what would be done but Mr Ephraim Dovrat, Economic Adviser to the Treasury, said today there will have to be a cutback in arms procurement from the United States or it will have to spread over a longer period with all the obvious security risks.

The officials also said Israel may have to dig into part of its foreign currency reserves for defence spending and will have to take short term loans at higher interest rates which will increase the gap in the international balance of payments. Our Washington Correspondent writes: Justifying the extra \$200 million's worth of aid a statement from the White House said the decision was based on consideration of such factors as inflation and Israel's balance of payments deficit and concern for Israel's security and well-being."

Hebrew bible to leave Cairo for restoration

A Labour MP has received permission from President Sadat to remove from Egypt what is believed to be the oldest Hebrew bible in existence. It has 550 pages of gazelle skin.

Mr Greville Janner MP for Leicester West and President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, has just returned from Egypt, and he said yesterday that the bible, at present in a safe in a Cairo synagogue, was "falling apart".

He added: "The President has given me permission to have it taken away, restored, put on exhibition, and then returned to Egypt."

Five miners killed

Johannesburg, Jan 1.—Five miners were killed in a roof-fall at the Phoenix colliery at Witbank, east of here, last night.

The Marxist's position is virtually unassailable in most of the rural constituencies.

In Uttar Pradesh, the largest

Alarm over Australia's road deaths

From Douglas Aitken
Melbourne, Jan 1

Perhaps the most frightening statistic to emerge in Australia from the past decade is the number of people killed in road accidents.

In the past 10 years 70 people were killed each week on Australian roads and for each fatality there were more than 20 injured. The number of road deaths in 1979 fell by nearly 200, but nevertheless 3,488 died.

The main reason appears to be alcohol. In most fatal accidents, at least one of the drivers had been drinking. And indeed one reason for the fall in fatalities this year must be the severe crackdown by police and courts on drinking drivers.

Mr Monty Hollow, a Melbourne lawyer and road fatalities expert, believes the road toll is Australia's greatest tragedy of the 1970s.

The greatest problem facing Australia in the 1980s is the survival of its people, especially the young. Australian roads are splattered with the hopes and ambitions of its young. Mr

Hollow predicts that the statistics will be worse during the eighties.

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Mr Monty Hollow, a Melbourne lawyer and road fatalities expert, believes the road toll is Australia's greatest tragedy of the 1970s.

He says they will also take

shun suburbs not close to bus, rail and tram routes. Lower income families will suffer more from petrol price rises, he says, because they usually live farther from public transport.

According to Mr Leo Pruneau, of General Motors (Australia), the all-purpose car may become extinct, being replaced by cars designed for specific purposes such as commuter or family use and long journeys.

Mr Pruneau also believes the company could be producing electric vehicles by the end of the decade. He maintains that motor vehicle standards are appalling and safety checks should be as stringent as those on aircraft.

Meanwhile, the price of petrol is about to rise five cents to 33 cents (16½) a litre, which is still low by world standards. Portugal tops the list at 69.8 cents.

This has led to a prediction by Mr Ross King a research fellow at Melbourne University, that during the 1980s, Australians will move towards plastic, computer-controlled smaller cars and public transport.

He says they will also take

holidays closer to home and replace the steering wheel.

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William Rees-Mogg considers the state of Britain at the start of the new decade

Bishop Berkeley's coach

Mankind is divided into those for whom Bishop Berkeley's coach is no problem, and those for whom, once stated, the problem is one that nags at their minds until it has changed the world for them, making their world not one of objects, but of perceptions and ideas. The coach first makes its spectral appearance in *An Essay towards a New Theory of Vision* which in 1709 was printed in Dublin, "by Aaron Rakes", at the back of Dick's Coffee House" and one may read it in Sir Geoffrey Keynes' *Bibliography*.

"From what we have shown it is a manifest consequence, that the ideas of space, outness and things based at a distance are not strictly speaking, the object of sight. They are not otherwise perceived by the eye, and by the ear. Sitting in my study I hear a coach drive along the streets. I look through the casement and see it. I walk out and enter into it. Thus, common speech would incline one to think, I heard, saw and touched the same thing, viz the coach. It is, nevertheless, certain the ideas introduced in each sense are widely different, and distinct from each other; but having been observed constantly to go together, they are spoken of as one and the same thing."

It may be for practical purposes, that we are as well off considering that a coach is a coach as a coach. It is not disgraceful to accept our habitual associations of ideas. What is certain, the thoughts which are not thoughts, and never were objects, that are ideas, should be recognized as such and that our association with other ideas will change what we think there are.

One such idea is that of a nation, and in particular the British nation. How are we to think of Britain? We can think of her history, of Trafalgar or Aigcourt, the Doomsday Book the Great Reform Bill or Henry VIII's six wives. We can make the association of a White Paper and think of British Leyland, the gross national product, the index link of public sector pensions or the oil gurgling in the North Sea. We can think like a politician, of the ballot boxes, of the party conferences marching and crowing at Blackpool, or ministers and shadows playing ping pong at the despatch box. How little these associations help us to form an idea of Britain.

The idea which can form of a nation is unavoidably superficial and arbitrary. To understand a nation is to understand the personality of a people, and to understand personality is even harder in the case of a people than it is in that of an individual.

Individual. Personalities are formed round the will and imagination of the person; how can one discover the will and imagination of a people? What is certain is that the will and imagination of Britain are not engaged by the tasks with which Britain now has to deal.

The British are not much moved by economics, or economies, or by technology, and only a little by science. They no longer, as a nation, set themselves to achieve high economic objectives, and they are both bored and resentful when it is suggested that they ought to do so. Some individuals seek high economic objectives, usually of personal wealth but often also of more general development. These individuals tend to be regarded with curiosity, sometimes with suspicion, often with jealousy.

Many of the British do have an economic ambition, but it is to be comfortable, not to be rich. Nor do the British wish to change to new technology; gradually over the centuries they have adapted to the discoveries of science, but only for brief periods have they done so with enthusiasm, and the last time was more than a century ago under the influence of a foreign prince.

In *Intel's Berlin's essay on Georges Sorel*, he observes that "the great machine of science does not yield

answers to problems of metaphysics or morality; to reduce the central problems of human life to problems of means, that is, of technology, is not to understand what they are". This is something the British accept; whatever else they may be, they are not worshippers of technology, or of supposedly scientific political theories.

It is not surprising that the nation whose poet is Shakespeare should at heart be indifferent both to the doctrines of Adam Smith and of Karl Marx; these philosophers' temperament of thought—the logical clarity of the Scot, the prophetic socialism of the German—are alike alien to British common sense. The British

regard lucidity as superficial and intellectual passion as ill mannered; this protects them both from enlightenment and enthusiasm.

Yet the British do not seem now to respond either to the calls of metaphysical or moral challenge.

There is something disheartened

about the modern English at prayer. Of course many of their churches were first built before the Reformation, and one reads in their architecture a different and medieval spirituality. Yet one can see in the clear Anglican church architecture of Wren's period, that there was another time when the Englishman had confidence in his worship.

The confidence is there in the literature too; no one who reads spiritual books at all can read without admiration and love the spiritual writings of George Berkeley himself, of Jeremy Taylor, of Joseph Butler or of William Law. Unfortunately, the British have little idea of the wealth of this literature, which is comparable to the wealth of English poetry.

St Paul's Cathedral is one of the greatest cathedrals in the world; it is the equal of St Peter's in Rome as a masterpiece of spiritual as opposed to merely ecclesiastical architecture. It has a different thrust from St Peter's; both art is natural to the baroque style, are buildings which leave in the mind a strong impression of movement, but St Paul's with its deep internal perspectives and its long axis, has a much stronger direction of movement. St Peter's movement is a general outward explosion of the circumference, like plum pudding afame with brandy: St Paul's drives forward, a stern vehicle of grace determined to arrive at its destination.

Yet the British do not crowd into St Paul's, Sunday after Sunday, service after service, to express a national sense of worship and of awe, to make it their Mayflower. If they are asked by a public opinion poll, most of them say that they believe

in God, but for most it is a cool and indifferent belief, not one which requires collective worship or perhaps action of any kind. Just as they have no great desire to be rich, so they have no great desire to be holy; in both economic and religious matters the British desire to be comfortable; in religious matters they settle for a lower standard of comfort and the most comfortable materially often settle for the barest spiritual poverty.

In morality the British are perhaps to be seen at their best. They are peaceable. Their moderation makes them good neighbours; they are often good citizens; they support charity. Yet the morality which requires hard thought and difficult action, in particular the morality which cuts against the grain of sentiment, finds out their weakness.

For dogs, yes; for starving children, great generosity; for cancer, certainly. But for single parents, not so much. For prisoners, not at all. We have for years had overcrowded prisons where convicts live in conditions that are a scandal to our country. It is not a matter on which politicians believe that greater expenditure would have popular support.

How will such a nation fare in the 1980s? The economic problems will not be solved unless the spiritual need is met. Britain will not be saved by silicon chips, though Britain might well be undone by failing to use them. The sickness of the nation is that it lacks a guiding purpose, a central idea around which other ideas can be organized. Such central ideas have been found in politics, though political ideas have the capacity to stimulate a society, only for a limited time, with revolutions as with volcanoes, the lava flows being long.

Such central ideas the individual can often find in abstract ideals, though it is doubtful whether a whole society can be inspired by justice or compassion, or any similar motive in its impersonal form. Far more often, and more strongly,

the animating idea has historically been religious, and indeed religious belief seems to act like a conductor of the mind, setting the whole orchestra to play in harmony.

For those who are believers, Christian or otherwise, this may be an acknowledged truth. Those who are not, including those who approach religious subjects from the point of view of dogmatic or belief, may take the lesser point of an apparently true story told by John Locke: "A young gentleman, having learned to dance, and that to great perfection, there happened to stand an old trunk in the room where he learned. The idea of this remarkable piece of household stuff, had so seized itself with the turns and steps of all his dances, that though in that chamber he could dance excellently well, yet it was only whilst that trunk was there; nor could he perform well in any other place, unless that or some such other trunk had its due position in the room." Lacking a leading idea, Britain stumbles bumbly over the steps of the modern dance.

As for the British people, Bishop Berkeley thought this of them. "What might have been is only conjecture. What has been, it is not difficult to know. That there is a vein in Britain of as rich an ore as ever was in any country, I will not deny; but it lies deep and will cost pains to come at; and extraordinary pains require an extraordinary motive." The words are from *Alcibiades*, which was first published in 1722. One can almost think they apply more powerfully to the Britain of the 1980s than they did to the age of Sir Robert Walpole.

We have no way to judge the timing of any awakening of Britain's extraordinary motive. Such a civil spring from humility, not from pride, but Britain has indeed been suffering a gradual long term humiliation.

Nor can we be sure that it will come. If it comes, will it bring the great troubles and even worse with it? We do not know what the state of the British nation really is. I hear the coach, the clatter of hooves and wheels and harness; we can see the colours, a pattern of pain and light. But the coach itself is an idea we can only know through imperfect and separate perception. Perhaps Berkeley's coach already has Locke's old trunk on board, though that can as yet neither be seen nor heard. Perhaps the idea of Britain is already pre-empted with the idea that will save Britain.

Against the Current Essays in the History of Ideas by Isaiah Berlin, Hogarth Press £9.50.

Mighty Coe has the world on the run

To be honest about it, Sebastian Coe's summer exploits still take some believing. The first of his world records, the 800 metres at Oslo on July 5, was really an enormous check—after all, it meant Alberto Juantorena, the magnificent Cuban, ceding top place to Britain's number two—but nevertheless it was acceptable. This was Coe's event, or so we thought.

Two days later (July 17) he delivered the thunderbolt. Coe doubled the distance and humiliated the mile specialists on the same Bislett track at Oslo. It was his first and his only four-lap race of the season.

Within a month (August 15) he stretched his legs for the first and again only time over 1,500 metres, the "metric mile", at Zurich. Another world record. The scalps of two more giants of the track, New Zealand's John Walker and Gilbert Bayo of Tanzania, had joined that of Juantorena.

No one had ever held these three records before. He looked unbeatable. The slight, boyish looking, relaxed 22-year-old Briton seemed capable of anything on an afternoon off from Loughborough University. Coe also finished the season as fastest in the land, or champion, at every long term humiliation.

Of course, even an instant access, ever-shrinking world has a corner left for Super Runner, but he/she ought to emerge from the other side of the Andes or out of Africa's darkest and densest jungle. Not from Shetland, United Kingdom. Sportsmen from advanced countries, like people, perform to a standard, they know their place, they generally respect the hierarchy.

That has all been changed by Sebastian Newbold Coe, trespasser extraordinary. In stead of a quiet pre-Olympic year with the favourites just ticking over, Coe arrived explosively and had the nerve to it his way, applying full pressure. He left a trail of destruction. In just 41 days scores of hopes for 1980 evaporated.

Across the world, training schedules were scrapped and rewritten to accommodate Coe's daring innovations in leg and lap speeds. For many, the easier and safer way out seemed that of avoiding Coe altogether.

Walker, for instance, will try himself over 5,000 metres in New Zealand next month and the highly-rated West German, Thomas Wessinghage, has also transferred to that distance. Which itself will encourage a further exodus: already we learn that both Brendan Foster and Mike McLeod are listed as starters in a marathon in Auckland on February 3.

Even at home there is anxiety about Coe's Olympic intentions. As fastest over one lap (45.5sec in a relay at Turin) might the selectors wait him for that event too? Or will he contest one of the coveted 5,000 metre places if a severe winter limits his speed training? Countless Moscow aspirants are dying to know and time is running out.

It is almost an athletes' musical chairs, with Coe at the piano, pulling out the seats and leaping for a place himself. Walker, for instance, will try himself over 5,000 metres in New Zealand next month and the highly-rated West German, Thomas Wessinghage, has also transferred to that distance. Which itself will encourage a further exodus: already we learn that both Brendan Foster and Mike McLeod are listed as starters in a marathon in Auckland on February 3.

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Nevertheless, all three races were taken in full season, without specific preparation and straight after finishing exams. A virus in mid-June did not

stop Coe from racing.

Has Coe shot his bolt too early? It is the obvious question. Perhaps a year like 1979 will never occur again and Coe will take his place among the trail-blazers who failed to make it at the Olympics. Perhaps he has given rivals sufficient time to attune their bodies and minds to accept opening laps of 49 seconds or to produce murderous sub-25 second half-lap bursts before the 1,500 metre bell—and survive.

But Coe and his father know this too. "Sebco" is by no means at his limits, far from it.

He is at his limits, far from it.



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ANNEXATION OF AFGHANISTAN

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has rung alarm bells in the capitals of Nato, Pakistan, India, China, Iran and many other countries. It has been widely condemned as an act of unprovoked naked aggression against a sovereign state outside the Warsaw Pact. It has caused President Carter to revise his opinion of Soviet motives. It has almost certainly destroyed what few hopes remained that the SALT treaty could be ratified before the American elections. It has brought Nato governments together to discuss countermeasures. It has antagonized Muslims and probably committed the Soviet Union to prolonged fighting against Muslim insurgents within Afghanistan itself. What can the Soviet leaders have expected to gain for this heavy price? And what can the west do to ensure that the price is truly a mistake?

If this speculative analysis bears any relation to the actual thinking of the Kremlin, at least two conditions will have to be fulfilled for the attack on Afghanistan to be judged a success. First, the Soviet Union will have to earn some credibility as a friend of Islam. Secondly, the west will have to fail to impose a price that is truly felt in Moscow.

The first condition still looks remote. Admittedly Mr Babrak Karmal, the new puppet ruler of Afghanistan, appears to have been instructed to hold out a conciliatory hand to the rebels, but there is no sign of it being accepted. Most of the rebels are likely to fight on, and while they can be subdued by the Red Army, they cannot be eliminated. Mr Karmal's regime will therefore be seen to be in a state of continuous war with Muslims and to be utterly dependent on a foreign power. This will not do him or the Russians much good.

Nor will neighbouring countries fail to see that if the Russians can invade Afghanistan without the slightest excuse relating to their own security they can do the same to others. This is not the way to win friends. It may win influence by inspiring fear, and this is certainly a factor to be reckoned with, but militant Islam tends to be relatively unthreatened. Clear lines have been set, and clergy who cannot with integrity keep inside them should be persuaded to do the honourable thing and resign.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN DUNLEWY,
Auckland Castle,
Bishop Auckland,
Co Durham. December 28.

This is the price the Soviet leaders have imposed upon themselves. It remains for the west to seek to show that aggression does not pay. Nato has already held consultation. There is unanimity on the seriousness of the situation but not yet on what is to be done. Predictably, Mrs Thatcher is for a somewhat tougher line than some of her European colleagues. However, it is early days yet, and there is no need to rush. In the first place it is good diplomacy to give the Russians a chance to carry out their promised withdrawal before appearing to lose face by doing so. Secondly, it is important to weigh considerations carefully.

Obviously the first step is to go to the Security Council, and this is being taken. The Soviet Union will use its veto but should be seen to be condemned by non-aligned as well as western members. Bilateral political and cultural visits seem likely to suffer. A boycott of the Olympics is reasonable to assume in passing but it would not be in the power of all western governments to enforce it. Suspension of certain commercial transactions is probably the most difficult sanction to organize because it requires competitors to agree, but there will obviously be strong pressure on President Carter to suspend grain deliveries. This would aggravate the meat shortage in the Soviet Union and increase already extensive dissatisfaction among consumers.

For the rest there is no need to be too specific at this stage. What matters is the realization that if the Soviet Union continues to get away with direct and indirect military interventions as it has in Africa, Cambodia and Afghanistan the world will become a more dangerous place and western influence will inexorably diminish.

Even now, there is no reason to doubt that this was true at the time, and that to a certain extent, or among some of the Soviet leaders, it remains true today. The Soviet Union needs peace, commerce, grain, some curbs on the arms race, and the psychological satisfaction of being treated as a respectable world power. But international business of this sort requires the Soviet Union to earn a certain level of credibility and to respect certain principles. High on

force capable of restoring a semblance of order.

The Soviet Union would then have a client regime in Teheran, and could even be invited in to help protect it against "imperialist plots". The west's oil supplies would become extremely vulnerable and the Soviet Union could exploit the political leverage thereby gained. It would also be more strategically placed in relation to Pakistan and China. A few disapproving noises from the west and a few years spent pacifying Afghan insurgents would seem a relatively small price to pay for such an increase in influence in a vital area.

A mistake?

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the list of these principles are those so frequently enunciated by the Soviet Union itself —non-intervention, respect for sovereignty, non-aggression, non-use of force.

These principles were violated in the invasion of Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union paid a fairly heavy price in the loss of loyalty among western communists and the loss of hope among reformist communists in eastern Europe who might in the long run have created an area more sympathetic to the Soviet Union than will now be possible. But the west was relatively tolerant because the invasion was confined within an area which had come to be respected as part of the Soviet Union's security system.

The invasion of Afghanistan does not even have this very limited justification. There was no visible threat to Soviet security. Nor is there any credible evidence of an invitation. The invasion was just a straightforward military operation against a foreign country. The first inevitable effect, therefore, is to destroy every last vestige of credibility in Soviet orthodoxy, perhaps the most basic theological activity in which a church can engage. It follows from this that the test of orthodoxy is essentially a liturgical test. The essence of belief in the Incarnation is, and I would suggest always has been, a willingness to treat Jesus Christ as an object of worship. The essence of belief in the Trinity is a willingness to pray to the Father, through the Son, in the Spirit.

In the Declaration of Assent, clergy of the Church of England are asked in general terms whether they stand within its doctrinal tradition. Then comes the quite specific declaration: "I will use only the forms of service which are authorized or allowed by Canon".

The fact that the range of services now authorized is very wide is a reflection of the broad doctrinal base on which the Church of England stands. It is absurd to suggest, however, that the change is about liturgy, and that "anything goes" either liturgically or doctrinally. Clear lines have been set, and clergy who cannot with integrity keep inside them should be persuaded to do the honourable thing and resign.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL EDWARDES,
BL Limited,
35-38 Portman Square, W1
January 1.

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These men, professionals, were so deeply moved that one was in tears. You have nothing horrific about the place, rather an atmosphere of love. In fact, I was given the most profound spiritual experience of my life. I found, as I had been told, that in ministering as best I could to these "poorest of the poor" I was ministering to Christ himself.

This is the background against which I find the present controversy so disturbing. Whoever is right about God and the "righteous" can only be partial for absolute truth resides in God alone—is nearer to knowing God. St James says: "Show me your faith apart from your works, and by my works will show you my faith" (Ch 2, v 18 RSV). At Kaliagh, the nuns and brothers of the Missionaries of Charity, together with helpers from all over the world, are finding the truth of this—that their deeds lead to faith and to a direct experience of God.

It is not necessary, however, to go to Kaliagh to achieve this. It is necessary, in fact it is essential, to love Christ in our neighbour—the man or woman next door, down the street, on the train—wherever God in man is in need. With such a direct experience, the truths of Christianity will be self-evident.

Yours sincerely,
DAPHNE RAE,
Westminster School,
17 Dean's Yard, SW1.
Christmas Day.

Privileged home buyers

From the Reverend John Vaughan

Sir. One aspect of the housing market is being passed over in silence despite its adverse effect on ordinary people. This is the practice of the major banks and some business houses in granting loans at very low rates of interest to their employees.

This may well recruit and retain staff, but it means that prices are driven up by this increased pressure of demand. Those who have not this type of backing have to suffer, and for this reason this special advantage in the housing market should be eliminated.

Yours etc,
JOHN VAUGHAN,
St George's Vicarage,
36 Pinehill View,
Harrow, Middlesex
December 27.

Liturgy and doctrine

From the Bishop of Durham

Sir. Now that some of the doctrinal debate within the Roman Catholic Church has spilled over into criticism of the Church of England for its apparent lack of doctrinal standards, it might be instructive to recall earlier correspondence on the Prayer Book, in which the Church of England was criticized for wanting a liturgy more in tune with present-day theological understanding.

Anglicans are used to critics who want to have it both ways, and I am not concerned to make a cheap point about the *via media*. More central to the present discussion is the relationship between liturgy and doctrine and the claim, to which I would myself subscribe, that in the last resort Christian truth has to be prayed and lived rather than expressed in authoritative propositions.

Liturgical revision is thus a theological activity, perhaps the most basic theological activity in which a church can engage. It follows from this that the test of orthodoxy is essentially a liturgical test. The essence of belief in the Incarnation is, and I would suggest always has been, a willingness to treat Jesus Christ as an object of worship. The essence of belief in the Trinity is a willingness to pray to the Father, through the Son, in the Spirit.

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The fact that the range of services now authorized is very wide is a reflection of the broad doctrinal base on which the Church of England stands. It is absurd to suggest, however, that the change is about liturgy, and that "anything goes" either liturgically or doctrinally.

As an example, take the matter of Japanese car imports. Are the French, German and Italian motor industries that much stronger that they could hold Japanese penetration of their markets last year to 2.1 per cent, 5.5 per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively while in Britain Japanese cars took 10.6 per cent of the market? No—we must look to a healthy local chauvinism in those countries for much of the answer; this chauvinism is virtually non-existent in Britain.

In Britain it has become fashionable to buy "exotic" foreign cars. How else can one explain why trade unions, officials who are wedded to fighting unemployment, drive around in cars made in Germany, Sweden and elsewhere? Directors of UK companies, Government officials, local authorities, etc, do likewise.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL EDWARDES,
BL Limited,
35-38 Portman Square, W1
January 1.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Future of the motor industry

From the Chairman of BL Limited

Sir. The Times, in its leading articles about BL over the past few weeks, has been generous in its support of what the Company is fighting to achieve. The fight at BL is not just to secure the survival of the Company but also to reverse the steady decline of the British motor industry; a matter with which everyone in this country should be concerned.

The superficial judgment of our many critics who have various motives for curing our ills ranging from hiving off to liquidation, is that the British motor industry has no future. Certainly BL has had weaknesses, but many of these are being corrected; for example, the number of industrial disputes in BL caused by internal factors dropped dramatically in 1979 and productivity before the national engineering strike began to show a healthy rise.

The ballot on the Recovery Plan, where 87 per cent of the employees voted Yes, shows a change in attitude which cannot be ignored.

The truth is that competition in the motor industry in Britain is keener than in any other country in Europe, so any weaknesses are exploited rapidly. And it is so intense, I suggest, not because manufacturers in other countries are so much better but because of the exceptional buying habits of people in Britain.

As an example, take the matter of Japanese car imports. Are the French, German and Italian motor industries that much stronger that they could hold Japanese penetration of their markets last year to 2.1 per cent, 5.5 per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively while in Britain Japanese cars took 10.6 per cent of the market? No—we must look to a healthy local chauvinism in those countries for much of the answer; this chauvinism is virtually non-existent in Britain.

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SOCIAL NEWS

The Duke of Gloucester, president of the National Association of Boys' Clubs, will visit boys' clubs in Buckinghamshire on January 16.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Colonel-in-Chief, the Royal Corps of Transport, will receive Major-General P. Blunt, who relinquishes his appointment as Colonel Commander-in-Chief, Major-General P. H. Benson, on his retirement from the Royal Engineers on January 15.

The Duke of Kent, as patron, will visit the National Army Museum at Royal Hospital Road, London, on February 7.

The Duchess of Kent will visit HMS Kent in the Pool of London on February 20.

Princess Alexandra, patron of the Bethlem Royal Hospital and the Maudsley Hospital, will visit the new staff hotel and other departments at the Bethlem Royal Hospital, Beckenham, on January 17.

Birthdays today

The Duke of Devonshire, 60; Professor Sir Kingsley Dunham, 70; Sir Anthony Lincoln, 69; Major Sir Philip Margetson, 66; Sir Nelson of Stafford, 63; Mr Edmund de Rothschild, 64; Vice-Admiral Sir Guy Sayer, 77; Sir Michael Tippett, 75; Lord Irwin, 86.

Mr P. J. E. Barrow and Miss J. L. Cawley

The engagement is announced between Paul, only son of Dr and Mrs B. A. J. Barrow, of 36, Ryecroft Road, London, SW10, and Janet, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Cawley, of Garsworth, Cheshire.

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The engagement is announced between Peter Duncan, elder son of Mr and Mrs A. Dewhurst, of East Molesey, Surrey, and Lindsay Amy-Anne, only daughter of Mrs L. E. Hadley, of Hurst Green, Oxsted, Kent, and the late Dr A. L. Hadley.

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The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Major and Mrs H. Holgate, of Bursage, Wiltshire, and Phyllida, daughter of Mr and Mrs Neville Nash, of Plyley, Lynton.

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Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs I. A. Parrock

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Oxborough, and Isobel Parrock, of Bowley Road, Edinburgh.

Events for children: The movement and dress show: Romie La Drew and the Wizard from the Puppet Centre, Bethlem Royal Hospital, of Children's Day, 2.30 p.m.; Documentaries and feature films on transport, Museum of London, London Wall; National Exhibition of Children's Art, Guildhall Gallery, King Street, 10-5 (last day), 10.30 a.m.; Children's Day, Tower Hill, London, 10-5; 2.30 and 7.30; Remembrance Day, Kenwood, a programme for children of music, a visit to National Gallery Rembrandt self-portraits and short plays; also dressing up, work sheets, and talk on Remembrance Day, Hampstead Lane; Woodwind masterclass for young people (aged 11 to 16) presented by Gareth Morris, Royal Academy of Music.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Sir Astley Popham has succeeded Colonel Sir John Thomson as Lord-Lieutenant for Oxfordshire, who retired on December 31.

Mr L. (Bob) Wolstenholme to be Conservative Central Office agent for the 61 constituencies in the West Midlands, succeeding Mr Charles V. Chappell, who has retired on medical advice.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr M. A. Mackay-James and Miss M. N. W. Leeds

The engagement is announced between Maxim, younger son of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs P. M. Mackay-James, of La Rochelle, Lake Alfred, Florida, United States, and Miranda, eldest daughter of Sir George Leeds, of Roche Bois, St Aubin, Jersey, Channel Islands, and the late Mrs Nicola Leeds.

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25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, Jan 1, 1955

Hiroshima dwarfed

The most portentous and certainly the londest event of 1954 occurred not in Washington or London or Moscow but on a desolate coral reef in the Pacific 2,000 miles north-east of Australia. The explosion of a hydrogen bomb on hydrogens: a cobalt bomb was rumoured with effects even more ghastly than its predecessor. The

successful American test but it was the first to be fully authenticated and the first whose explosive force, which seems to have proved the most accurate, was to let the bomb off, was officially described. All accounts were agreed that it dwarfed the Hiroshima bomb, and physicists were quick to add that there appeared to be no theoretical limit to the size of such bombs. It was not long before there was talk of an advance (if that is the right word) on hydrogens: a cobalt bomb was rumoured with effects even more ghastly than its predecessor. The

public had not been unprepared for these disclosures. But when at last the news broke that the nightmare of scientific visionaries had become a reality, the world now held the means of its own extermination, few people escaped a feeling of numb horror. Surely it was felt, there must be some decisive stroke of the united supposition of all peoples that would eliminate the threat. But years as men might for a quick end to their apprehension they sought in vain for a sword to cut the Gordian knot of power politics.

Results: 1 Mr. and Mrs. H. G. (Warrington), Mrs. H. H. (Henderson) (Worcs), 8s; 2 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 3 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 4 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 5 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 6 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 7 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 8 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 9 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 10 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 11 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 12 equal A. 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Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 24 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 25 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 26 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 27 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 28 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 29 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 30 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 31 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 32 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 33 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 34 equal A. 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Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 101 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 102 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 103 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 104 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 105 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 106 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 107 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 108 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 109 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 110 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 111 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 112 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 113 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 114 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 115 equal A. Coates (Southern Counties) and Mrs. J. Rhodes (Mrs. J. Smith, J. (Beds)) 8s; 116 equal

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

£1m sale completed by FMC

Today's impending steel strike, which over recent days has cast a shadow over the market on New Year's Eve which effectively wiped out last Friday's bright start to the new account.

Dealers complained that they had not been helped either by the extended holiday, which continued to keep investors away, leaving the majority of dealers with a sadly neglected agenda.

However, one result of Russia's build-up of troops in Afghanistan was a \$1.4 surge in the bullion price to close at \$526 an ounce. This meant a further rise in gold shares which had earlier suffered a result of profit-taking.

The proceeds will be used initially to further reduce FMC's borrowings, and in a full year at current interest rates would represent a £200,000 contribution to pre-tax profits, said the board.

This compares with the £25,000 pre-tax contribution made by Borthwick in the year to March 28, 1979.

FMC is also planning new investments for processing and packing fresh meat and frozen foods, including new developments at Perth and Ipswich. Expansion of the high technology edible protein bone processing plant in Bedfordshire has started in association with the National Research Development Corporation.

Bowring bid battle may go to court

The £100m-plus transatlantic takeover battle, now over C. T. Bowring, one of Britain's biggest insurance broking groups, looks set to switch the courts. The would-be suitor is the American Marsh and McLennan combine, the world's largest insurance broker.

On Monday night Bowring announced it was starting actions against Marsh and McLennan in the United States and in the High Court in London to "restrain the use or publication" of alleged confidential information concerning Bowring supplied to the American Group.

Both groups held abortive talks earlier this year on a possible pooling of their insurance interests. Bowring claimed the information was supplied in connection with these negotiations and subsequent talks only on the basis that there was to be no full-scale bid.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Maximum Lending Rate 17%
Cirrus Banks Rate 17%
Overnight Mkts Loan Rate
Weeks Fixed

Treasury Bills 17%
2 months 17%
3 months 17%
4 months 17%
5 months 17%
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Stock Exchange Prices

Dull end to year

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Dec 28. Dealings End, Jan 11. Contango Day, Jan 14. Settlement Day, Jan 21.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

1978/79												1979/80												1980/81											
High Low Company			Gross Div Yld			1978/79			Gross Div Yld			1978/79			Gross Div Yld			1978/79			Gross Div Yld			1978/79			Gross Div Yld			1978/79					
High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	per cent	%	PE	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	per cent	%	PE	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	per cent	%	PE	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	per cent	%	PE				
BRITISH FUNDS																																			
1034 834 Treas Ctr 946 1888	884	82	9,163 26,700	874	-	8.50 12.5	874	854	874	Crown House	38	-	8.2 11.5	85	110	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874			
1022 834 Treas 946 1888	874	82	8,712 12,724	874	-	8.50 12.5	874	108	874	Cumb'ns Ctr	384	-	8.5 11.5	85	70	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874			
932 834 Treas 946 1888	874	82	8,500 12.5	874	-	8.50 12.5	874	108	874	Dale Electric	38	-	8.5 11.5	85	82	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874			
1011 834 Treas 946 1888	874	82	8,450 12.5	874	-	8.50 12.5	874	108	874	Davies & New	384	-	8.2 11.5	85	12	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874			
1004 834 Treas 946 1888	874	82	8,450 12.5	874	-	8.50 12.5	874	108	874	Davis C.	38	-	8.2 11.5	85	18	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874			
1004 834 Treas 946 1888	874	82	8,450 12.5	874	-	8.50 12.5	874	108	874	Davy Corp	38	-	8.2 11.5	85	18	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874			
934 834 Treas 946 1888	874	82	8,450 12.5	874	-	8.50 12.5	874	108	874	Deers Ind	38	-	8.2 11.5	85	25	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874			
934 834 Treas 946 1888	874	82	8,450 12.5	874	-	8.50 12.5	874	108	874	Denton Ridge	38	-	8.5 12.5	85	75	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874			
1011 834 Treas 946 1888	874	82	8,304 12.5	874	-	8.50 12.5	874	108	874	Devers Ind	38	-	8.2 11.5	85	18	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874			
1011 834 Treas 946 1888	874	82	8,304 12.5	874	-	8.50 12.5	874	108	874	Devers Ind	38	-	8.2 11.5	85	18	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874			
1011 834 Treas 946 1888	874	82	8,304 12.5	874	-	8.50 12.5	874	108	874	Devers Ind	38	-	8.2 11.5	85	18	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874			
1011 834 Treas 946 1888	874	82	8,304 12.5	874	-	8.50 12.5	874	108	874	Devers Ind	38	-	8.2 11.5	85	18	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874			
1011 834 Treas 946 1888	874	82	8,304 12.5	874	-	8.50 12.5	874	108	874	Devers Ind	38	-	8.2 11.5	85	18	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874			
1011 834 Treas 946 1888	874	82	8,304 12.5	874	-	8.50 12.5	874	108	874	Devers Ind	38	-	8.2 11.5	85	18	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874			
1011 834 Treas 946 1888	874	82	8,304 12.5	874	-	8.50 12.5	874	108	874	Devers Ind	38	-	8.2 11.5	85	18	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874			
1011 834 Treas 946 1888	874	82	8,304 12.5	874	-	8.50 12.5	874	108	874	Devers Ind	38	-	8.2 11.5	85	18	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874			
1011 834 Treas 946 1888	874	82	8,304 12.5	874	-	8.50 12.5	874	108	874	Devers Ind	38	-	8.2 11.5	85	18	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874			
1011 834 Treas 946 1888	874	82	8,304 12.5	874	-	8.50 12.5	874	108	874	Devers Ind	38	-	8.2 11.5	85	18	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874			
1011 834 Treas 946 1888	874	82	8,304 12.5	874	-	8.50 12.5	874	108	874	Devers Ind	38	-	8.2 11.5	85	18	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874			
1011 834 Treas 946 1888	874	82	8,304 12.5	874	-	8.50 12.5	874	108	874	Devers Ind	38	-	8.2 11.5	85	18	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874			
1011 834 Treas 946 1888	874	82	8,304 12.5	874	-	8.50 12.5	874	108	874	Devers Ind	38	-	8.2 11.5	85	18	874	874	874																	

